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TRUTH AND LIBERTY.

SATURDAY, APRIL 7, 1906. SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH.

FIFTY-SIXTH YEAR.

PART TWO.

Saturday News Special Service From Lands Across the Sea

FRANCE'S NEW PRIME MINISTER

Ferdinand Sarrien Has Been Powerful Force For Last Eight Years.

ONCE MODERATE REPUBLICAN

Now an Extreme Radical and the Most Inevitable of Anti-Clericals—His Cabinet is "Mixed."

Special Correspondence.

PARIS, March 29.—The selection of Ferdinand Sarrien as prime minister has come as something of a relief for France, because he has been hanging as the sword of Damocles over the people's heads for eight years. The power behind the throne in the Radical-Socialist party which governs France, every time there was a presidential election in sight, or a ministerial crisis in action, the word would be passed around, "It will be Sarrien."

Somehow, it never was, but that did not keep the prospect from being repeated next time. It was said that Sarrien would be elected president on Felix Faure's death, but Loubet was elected instead; it was also said that if Fallieres were not elected at the first ballot last January, Sarrien would get in on the second ballot, only Fallieres got in. When Dupuy's ministry fell, even M. Klotz, who had resigned, when Clemenceau was overthrown, when Clemenceau all but broke up the Rouvier ministry last year, and caused considerable changes, Sarrien's name was regularly brought forward as the man who would take up the reins of government. But he never did. And so, when Rouvier resigned at last, and people began to say that Sarrien would be the premier, it was a relief even for Sarrien's political adversaries to see him there at last, where his value could be judged, and where he could not continue indefinitely as the coming man.

For considerable as Sarrien's influence has undoubtedly been on his party, he came really to the front only once, as minister of justice in the Brisson cabinet in 1895, when he transmitted the request for the Dreyfus revision to the court of cassation, disregarding the report of the government commission which was adverse to this measure. Sarrien's action caused Cavallagnac, the minister of war, to resign; not long after the entire cabinet fell in consequence of the Dreyfus situation.

Ferdinand Sarrien was born in 1840 at Bourbon Lancy, in the east of France, and studied law at the university. He fought through the Franco-Prussian war and rose to the rank of captain, returning to his native town after peace was concluded, and interesting himself in local politics. Elected mayor, he retained this post until he entered national politics in 1876, by being elected member of the chamber of deputies. He flew the flag of Moderate Republicanism, and devoted himself particularly to scholastic and financial questions. He first held office in 1883 in the Brisson cabinet, as minister of posts and telegraphs; and in 1886 was minister of the interior in the Freycinet cabinet. In the Goblet cabinet at the end of 1886, he was minister of justice, and resumed the portfolio of the interior in the Tirard cabinet, 1887-88. During the 10 years after this, he was little heard of, but his political opinions began to change; from Moderate Republican, he became an extreme Radical, and with the exception of former Premier Combes there is not in France today a more inveterate anti-clerical than Sarrien.

Sarrien was next heard of in the Brisson cabinet in 1893, and was then eclipsed again until 1905. The cabinet which Sarrien has formed has awakened part surprise, part dismay in France. No such heterogeneous combination was ever seen. There is Poincaré, the Anglo-maniac and Bourgeois, the Germanophile; Briand, who formerly had associations with the law in its present vicious form, and who has sworn that it shall be carried out in every detail, and Leguay, who has pledged himself to see that play for churches and Catholics. The general feeling is that if the ministry can live during the six weeks which separate France from the general elections



Mrs. James William Lutz, Guardian of the Grille



House of Commons, Seizing the Grille



Behind the Grille

VEGETARIANISM BLAMED FOR RISE IN PRICE OF LEATHER

Special Correspondence.

LONDON, March 29.—That vegetarianism has anything to do with the price of leather seems absurd on the face of it. Yet, this is the reason—and one of the principal ones—advanced for the sudden rise in the price of shoe-leather all over the world. London is somewhat alarmed at the boom in the prices of boots and shoes; and there has been a general turning to American firms—who have now built up a big trade in these lines—to account for this remarkable advance within the last month or two. "Everyone is asking us if we are going to put up our prices," said the London manager of the Regal Shoe company when asked to explain why the price of leather had advanced almost 25 per cent within the last month. "The advance in price seems to be general all over the world—not only in England but in the United States, Australia and Canada. Naturally, we shall have to advance with the rest, unless we are willing to lose our margin of profit."

"What do you think is the cause of the increased price? Is it an American 'corner'?" I asked. "No, it does not seem to be a corner," said the manager. "For, in that case, the price would go up even more, and with greater suddenness. Seriously, I have heard it stated that vegetarianism had a lot to do with it. You see, people all over the world are beginning to eat more cereal products. You hear of frame-food, plasmon, shredded wheat, rolled wheat and oats, and hundreds of other products of this kind. Vegetarian restaurants are springing up on all sides—people are going in for 'lentil chops,' 'bean burgers,' 'bean sausages,' and other things. What is the result? Less consumption of real meat. The consequence is that leather-making animals are not killed for their hides alone; and hence the scarcity of hides. We do not deal in hides direct ourselves, but purchase them from jobbers, and they report a scarcity. If animals were to be killed for the hides alone and no use were made of the meat, of course it would materially advance the price of leather. It is very simple, isn't it, when you look at it this way?" "But that scarcely accounts for the rise—vegetarianism is only one of the factors," he continued. "Just at this time I should say that the great demand for leather during the recent Russo-Japanese war had caused an advance in price. Of course, this is a reason diametrically opposite to the vegetarian one; but the war is only a momentary cause which will pass away; while vegetarianism is growing, and the condition is becoming more serious every year. After a while a few animals will be killed and these only of the other stock, there may be a complete revolution not only in the prices of footwear but in the quality of leather itself. As it is now, we have almost an unlimited variety of leather goods to select from, and can create our own styles and products. But this condition will probably not last."

Parliament Keeps Bars Up Against Women

Liberal Premier Refuses to Remove the Famous "Grille" Which Screens Feminine Visitors From the View of the Members—Unchivalrous Treatment of the Fair Sex by the "Finest Club of Europe."

Special Correspondence.

LONDON, March 29.—Despite the reforming zeal of the new house of commons, it has been decided that its "grille"—the symbol of women's political inferiority—is to be retained. The grille is the name given to the brass grating which screens the occupants of the Ladies' gallery from the view of the members. Henry Norman, an English M. P., who was educated at Harvard and has quite American notions of how women should be treated, asked the prime minister whether it might not "safely" be removed. Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman, who has a gift of paddy humor, played awhile with the question. Did it mean "safety for" or "safety from" the ladies? he asked. But finally he specifically refused Mr. Norman's request to submit the question to the house on the ground that the many women members had not yet had an opportunity of studying the grille. "What practical suggestions," he asked, "to which Sir Henry was frequently subjected by over-zealous women suffragists at various meetings which he addressed in the course of the general election, has prejudiced him against the grille. Anyhow, the practice of the house, so far as exclusion is concerned, is still to be imposed upon women who visit the house of commons."

PIT AND STALLS.

At the farthest side of the chamber, high up, beyond what may be called the pit and stalls of the members, back of the speaker's throne and the busy reporters, is a curious looking affair which resembles a set of stained glass windows. Then, again, it might be a bird cage, and it looks very much like one. Really, it is where the honorable and gallant members keep their wives, sweethearts and feminine friends who come to hear them speak. It is the women's cage—a real cage and not a very comfortable one at that. While all around is light, it is dark; despite the electric fan it is close and stuffy; it gives rise to a species of headache quite different from the headaches of the opera or the academy, and unless one happens to be in the front row one can see little and hear less. It consists of two sections—two-thirds of it are given over to the members of the house; one-third, separated by heavy partition from the other, is in the hands of the speaker's wife or, if he has not a wife, is in charge of the woman who acts as the hostess of the house. The present speaker, Mr. Loxton, has a wife, and it is from her alone that a much coveted seat in what is regarded as the select portion of the Ladies' gallery can be obtained. She must find the task of discriminating between applicants a rather delicate one, for she can grant only a small portion of the requests she receives.

CONTAINS FORTY SEATS.

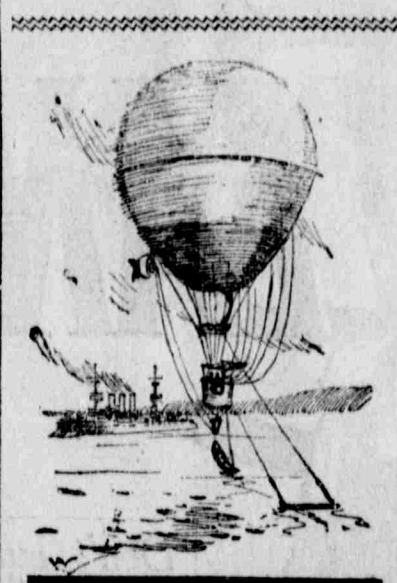
The other and larger portion of the gallery contains some 40 seats for the feminine friends and relations of the 600 odd members who wish to attend a meeting of "the finest club in Europe." To solve the problem of partially members' ballot for these seats—and some unlucky members' ballot for a whole session in vain. Two of the seats for every sitting are placed at the disposal of the American ambassador for the use of American visitors. But of what avail is that if they array themselves in what are called "creations" and "confections" when these triumphs of the milliner's art are concealed behind bars?

In their cages women are subjected to another indignity to which male strangers are not exposed. It was made the matter of complaint in the house itself by one of the new members. He asked the prime minister why in that gallery, and in no other, there are cards on which the word SILENCE is printed in large, obtrusive, copy letters. He said that he had seen one of these cards in the gallery, with a wise caution worthy of his Scotch lineage, declined to say why the word was flaunted in the face of the ladies, though he added he supposed there must be "some mysterious reason." I know what sneering and ill-informed men less discreet than Sir Henry say on the subject. They say that women are incapable of preserving silence of their own free will, and have to be coerced into a condition which is to them unnatural. To refute that calumny on the sex, I will relate a famous parliamentary incident which

has been described by the brilliant Lady Mary Whortley Montagu—an incident which shows how women can make a noise or be grimly silent as she chooses.

TO KEEP ALL WOMEN OUT.

It was in 1753, when Lord Hardwicke was on the Woolpack, that he resolved to keep all women, peevish or not—out of the house of lords. The women played awhile with the question. Did it mean "safety for" or "safety from" the ladies? he asked. But finally he specifically refused Mr. Norman's request to submit the question to the house on the ground that the many women members had not yet had an opportunity of studying the grille. "What practical suggestions," he asked, "to which Sir Henry was frequently subjected by over-zealous women suffragists at various meetings which he addressed in the course of the general election, has prejudiced him against the grille. Anyhow, the practice of the house, so far as exclusion is concerned, is still to be imposed upon women who visit the house of commons."



Behind the Grille



Count Henri de la Vaulx

FRENCH COUNT HERE FOR AERIAL RECORD.

Count Henri de la Vaulx, the noted French aeronaut, who arrived in this country last week, will make several ascensions while here, among which he has planned a balloon trip from Denver to Washington, which he says is perfectly feasible. He thinks he could make the trip in 40 hours. The count has come to this country at the invitation of Augustus Post and Courtlandt Bishop of the Aero Club of America, to make ascensions in the interest of ballooning as a pastime. He is the holder of several world records. In 1900 he made the longest trip ever made in a balloon, from Paris to Kieff, Russia, covering the 1,340 miles separating these cities in 31 hours. He also holds the record for the longest ascension in point of time. That ascension he made in 1903, when he was anchored over the ocean for 48 hours.

Count de la Vaulx will make his first ascension in this country some day next week at West Point, N. Y. Ascensions from Pittsfield, Mass., will follow later on, and before he returns to France on May 2, the count will probably essay his flight from Denver to Washington. While here the count will confer with his American associates regarding his long cherished plan to reach the south pole which he believes can be done by means of balloons and specially constructed automobile having for motive power a new kind of fuel oil now being perfected, which will not freeze except at a very low temperature.

EDUCATION BY MEANS OF THE BATHTUB.

Special Correspondence.

LONDON, March 29.—Education by means of the bathtub is the latest scheme of the wealthy Anglo-American, Joseph Fels. And so strongly does Mr. Fels believe in this idea that he has just backed his faith by an offer of \$25,000 to the London county council for providing what he describes as an "experimental health center" at one of the day schools in London. Whether or not the council will accept this offer, it is impossible to say; meanwhile, however, it will be recalled that Joseph Fels is the Quaker City philanthropist who already has done so much for the poor of this country by means of his farm colonies, proposed and adopted a few years ago.

"Without health," asked Mr. Fels in the course of an interview yesterday, "what good is education to the ordinary child? I would propose to establish new departments in connection with all schools, where children would be taught the rules of physical training and development. In a word, the classroom of first importance would be the bathroom."

"Personal cleanliness has an immense influence on the well being, mentally as well as physically, of every child. Before any child should be allowed to attend school, it should be carefully examined by medical experts, and then sent to the bath, and the indignant ladies discovered that force was no remedy. It may be that the noble lords inside thought that they were equal to the world outside, but they were mistaken, as they soon found out. "When the lords were not to be conquered by this," says Lady Mary, "the two duchesses, very well applied of the use of stratagems in war, commanded a dead silence of half an hour; and the chancellor, who thought that a certain proof of absence, gave orders for the opening of the door, upon which they all rushed in, pushed aside their competitors, and placed themselves in the front row of the gallery."

"A wonderful system of teaching, measuring each child on its first entrance into school; this work being done under the supervision of competent medical men, and without sufficient food; and their individual health is altogether neglected. It is true that they undergo certain forms of physical drill, but this does not take into account the constitution of each particular child, which, in many cases, may be wholly unsuited for this form of physical drill."

"But could such an elaborate system be worked practically?" Mr. Fels was asked. "Certainly," he replied; "I have seen something similar to what I speak of carried out at Bradford, under Miss Margaret McMillan, who, I might say, originated the idea. It was at Bradford that the idea of making the bathroom a classroom was first put into operation; and the progress in physical development at this school has been greater than anywhere else that I know of. I invited Miss McMillan to draw up a plan applicable to London, and I sent her memorandum to the London county council, with an offer to build myself the first center."

"Miss McMillan worked 10 years before she persuaded the Bradford school board to build a bathroom in connection with the school, the first one costing \$2,500. Finally, the board spent \$350,000 in baths for its children, and with the best possible results."

The only concession made was to permit a limited number of them, not exceeding 14, to climb over the ceiling of the house and look down through the ventilation holes at a school position where they were nearly stifled by the foul air and the smoke of the candles by which the chamber was then illumined. The few, greatly daring, were not content with such a location. Thus Wrasall mentions that he saw the beautiful Duchess of Gordon, habited as a man, sitting among men in the Strangers' gallery. And Mrs. Sheridan, when desirous of feasting on her distinguished husband's eloquence, also used to adopt the disguise of doublet and hose.

Thus matters stood till the whole place was burned down in 1834. Lord Brougham strenuously opposed making any provision for the accommodation of women in the new building. The bird cage gallery, where they could see without being seen, was the result of a compromise between the chivalrous and the unchivalrous. Several gallant attempts have been made to abolish the "grille" in years past, but without success. Parliament is the hardest place in the world to get a thing once done. One compensation the women have. They are the only strangers who are permitted to gaze at the edifying spectacle of the legislators at their devotions with which the day's work is always commenced. They are allowed a special privilege because their case is not considered as being within the four walls of the house.

ELLIS ELLEN.

AMAZING DEEDS OF POLISH BUND

Most Remarkable Account Written by an Inhabitant of Bloody Warsaw.

SHOCKING DEEDS OF TERROR.

More About the League That is Responsible for the Reign of Crime and Horror.

Special Correspondence.

WARSAW, Poland, March 27.—Nowhere throughout the length and breadth of the czar's empire has terrorism reached such a pitch as in Russian Poland, where human life is no longer safe, where ruffians and hooligans have gained the upper hand of the quiet citizen and where financial ruin, the sure consequence of anarchy, now threatens even the richest inhabitants.

In Poland, bomb-throwing is of daily occurrence; policemen are assassinated at least five times in a week, in broad daylight, and in crowded streets. In Poland manufacturers and other labor employers are forced to accede to their men's extravagant demands by crowds of armed ruffians whom the men call to their aid at every crisis. An employer declines to be bullied he is killed by some mysterious bullet, shot from nobody knows whence. If he closes his factory he must flee from the country with all speed, otherwise assassination is sure to overtake him. In a word, Poland today represents such a picture of terrorism as the world has not seen since the horrors of the French revolution, over 100 years ago.

WHO CRIMINALS ARE.

The perpetrators of these crimes, the makers of all this trouble, are, of course, the Socialists, and in Poland, at least, that party of Jewish Socialists commonly known as the Bund. It is the Bund which dictates ridiculous terms to the manufacturers and teaches the workmen to strike. It is the Bund which signs the policemen's death sentences and fire the shots which kill the manufacturers; it is the Bund which arranges the dynamite and hurled the deadly bombs which spread destruction around them and make so many innocent victims.

Probably no member of the Bund has manufactured so many bombs as Grauman, whose likeness appears here. He was the terror of all quiet citizens in Warsaw; for he first organized the armed groups which enter private houses and demand large sums of money from the frightened occupants. If the Bund committee wanted bombs, Grauman could always supply them in sizes varying from an ordinary sardine box to that of a 10-pound biscuit tin. He baffled the police for a long time. The Warsaw citadel awaiting the fate of 11 of his accomplices, who have been shot without a trial and buried within the precincts of the fortress. The authorities hope to be able to force him to reveal the secrets of his party and place the whole army of "bombers"—as they are popularly called—in their power.

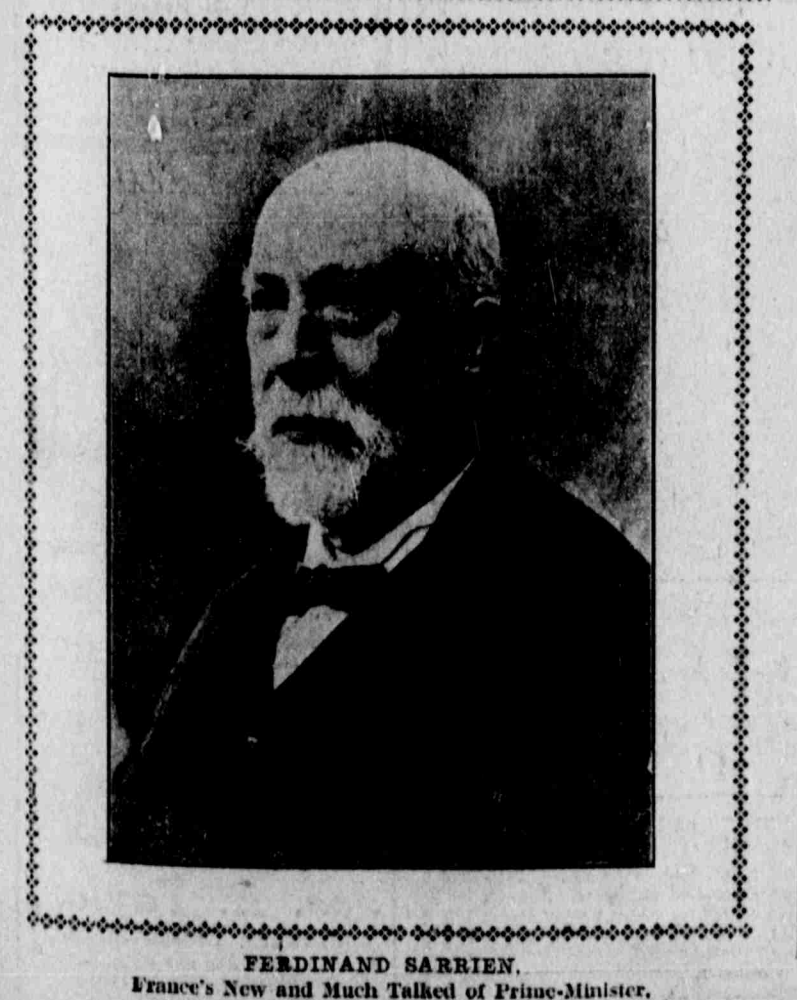
WHERE BOMBS COME FROM.

The question will naturally be asked, Where does the Bund get its bombs from and how does it manage to obtain so many firearms? The materials for the bombs are generally stolen, as, apart from the cost of buying them, it would not be possible to apply for dynamite without arousing the suspicions of the authorities. The manner of stealing is most daring. The men at work in the government arsenals and powder magazines wear distinctive uniforms, those employed in the office having different ones from the so-called fawcetteries or artillery men, who manipulate the explosives. The Bundists buy up these old uniforms and forge passports suitable to the part those who are to steal the explosives.



WARSAW'S CHIEF BOMB-MAKER

Man Who Has Manufactured More Death Missiles Than Any Other.



FERDINAND SARRIEN, France's New and Much Talked of Prime-Minister.